

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern**.

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

No. 7,278]

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.]

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

ARABIA	1 August	CHINA	22 August	EGYPT	19 Sept.
MAJORA	8	PERIA	29	MACEDONIA	12
ARABIA	15	MOLDAVIA	5 Sept.	CALEDONIA	26

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Thursday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Saturday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., CAIRO.
Messrs. ROYLE & CO., PORT SAID.
Messrs. HANSEN & CO., ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt SUEZ 31-12-905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TATTOON, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.

Homewards to NAPLES, MARSAILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

Reduced Summer Fares: 1st Class, £11 2nd Class, £7 3rd Class, £4

Return tickets to London via Suez, £12.0.0. London £12.0.0. Colombo £22.10.0. Rangoon £37.10.0.

Agents: Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TATTOON, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.

Homewards to NAPLES, MARSAILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

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Agents: Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nassereth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HOEDHADA, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIN direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S. S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amasia...Tons 4,600 *Mosses...Tons 3,500 *Nicoirs...Tons 5,700 *Rameses...Tons 3,000

*Bustia...Tons 4,900 *Wanepah...Tons 3,000 *Pieros...Tons 3,000 *Tabar...Tons 3,000

*Khephren...Tons 4,900 *Morris...Tons 7,000 *Philos...Tons 3,000 *Tabar...Tons 3,000

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—FARES: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, 14s 6d; 2nd, 10s 6d; 3rd, 8s 6d.

*N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Passenger tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to J. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 31-12-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1838. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.

Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents. 31-12-905

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

(Electric Light) SALOON (Amidships) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. MANDALAY 6000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about Sept. 8 for London.

" IRRAWADDY 7300 " " " " 17 for Liverpool.

" PEQU 5800 " " " " 1 for London.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

Thos. Cook & Son,

(EGYPT). LONDON, HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUIS—LONDON.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE—CAIRO, near SHEPHERD'S HOTEL.

Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Hala, & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.

BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe

for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Co. leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assuan, and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

Freight Service. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assuan and Hala.

Special Steamers and Dahabieh for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.

Callings at Aden, Colombo, and Malacca (Suez and Passengers optional) Homeward.

Fortnightly service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail and monthly with the East African Mail Lines between Aden, Bombay, and Zanzibar.

OUTWARD.—S.S. Rewa ... September 2 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. Gorkha... September 1

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Callings at Colombo, Batavia, Ceylon, Funchal, and Southampton.

The S.S. ... will call at Suez on about ...

First-Class Fare from Suez to ... £11.0.0 ... £11.0.0 ... £11.0.0 ... £11.0.0

From Port-Said £2.0.0 ... £2.0.0 ... £2.0.0 ... £2.0.0

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Adelaide and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. W. & A. G. Ltd.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Lines, Messrs. W. & A. G. Ltd.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez. 31-12-905

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America

First class passenger steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSAILLES S.S. "Australia" Sept. 5 | For CALCUTTA S.S. "Asia" September 6

For LONDON S.S. "Bavaria" Sept. 14 | For BOMBAY S.S. "Persia" September 11

Saloon Fare: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £2; Marseilles £3; Liverpool (all sea route) £13

London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 extra. 10% reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employes. Through tickets issued to New-York (via Glasgow). Fares on application.

Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.

For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly service from

HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting

goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to

ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through

rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (tariffs).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. Samos August 23 from Hamburg and Antwerp bound for Rotterdam & Hamburg

S.S. Tinos August 23 from Hamburg bound for Beyroul.

S.S. Rhodos August 31 from Hamburg and Antwerp bound for Beyroul.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria Agent. — 16-9-905

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT SAID

OUTWARDS. TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, CAPEWANT and intermediate ports.

HOMEWARDS. TO NAPLES, GENOA, MARSAILLES, LONDON, BOSTON, HAMBURG.

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all room

improvements. Stewardesses and doctor carried. Low passage rates.

For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CAIRO, Sharia Mansour Pascha

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

First-class Hotel. Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the town. Two minutes from Railway Station. Close

to Constaninople and the Opera House. Light, Electric Light throughout. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Magnificent Hall, in

cuisine, Reading, and Music Rooms, Bar and Smoking Room, Billiard Room, etc.

FINE TERRACE ON THE AVENUE. — SPLENDID GARDEN. — CHURCH MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS. 31-12-905

PORT SAID. SAVOY HOTEL.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

Open all the year round. — Well-appointed Bar.

MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS 1190A-5

HOTEL BRISTOL. CAIRO.

Full South, Electric Light, opposite Bab el-Khaznari, Large Verandah, Moderate Charges.

UBAS, BAUBER, Proprietors.

This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in the most central part of Cairo. Terms for pension here

at the rate of ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation. — 31-12-904

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

OF LONDON.

Established 1821.

CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.

Annual Income ... £395,000.

Total Funds ... £5,200,000.

Agents for Egypt and the Sudan — HEWAT & Co., Alexandria. 1898-17-905

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON. — Founded 1710. — Total sum insured in 1902 £487,800,000.

Agents: LEON HELLER, Cairo, and BEHREND & Co., Alexandria. 16-1-906

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established 1720. — Agents: BANK OF EGYPT, Limited. 1841

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

The undersigned agents are authorized to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates.

W. H. B. OTTOMAN BANK, Alexandria. OTTO BREHME, Cairo. GEORGE MEINERKE, Suez. 31-12-905

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED ... £4,800,000 CLAIMS PAID ... £40,000,000

ALEXANDRIA ... Mr. J. B. CAFFARI. ALEXANDRIA ... Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING AND RESTAURANT CARS COMPANY

Depart.-Cairo ... 6.35 p.m. ... 10.0 p.m.

Arrival-Alexandria ... 6.0 ... 9.30 p.m.

By the 10.15 p.m. train between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa a sleeping car is attached every night. Supply

men &c.

Daily Restaurant Car Services between Cairo, Luxor, Port Said & vice-versa.

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class. Depart.-Port Said ... 11.55 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class. Depart.-Luxor ... 1.30 p.m. & 8.15 p.m.

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class. Depart.-Ismailia ... 1.30 p.m. & 8.15 p.m.

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class. Depart.-Port Said ... 1.30 p.m. & 8.15 p.m.

1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class. Depart.-Luxor ... 1.30 p.m. & 8.15 p.m.

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1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class. Depart.-Luxor ... 1.30 p.m. & 8.15 p.m.

QUESTIONS MUNICIPALES

Le Collecteur Général.

Les essais pour le fonctionnement du Collecteur Général viennent enfin d'avoir lieu. Le collecteur fonctionne à merveille.

Pour se faire une idée de l'importance de cette déclaration, il faut se reporter à deux ans en arrière, en 1903, lorsqu'une campagne acharnée fut entreprise pour faire rayer du forfait cette partie des travaux. Le Ministère des Travaux Publics prétendait que le collecteur projeté ne pouvait pas fonctionner et qu'il y aurait lieu de le soustraire de l'Entreprise du quai. M. James, appelé des Indes pour donner son avis, appuya la manière de voir du Gouvernement. M. Quélennec se prononça dans le même sens, ainsi que l'Administration Municipale et plusieurs membres de la Commission.

Le Conseil Municipal, s'en remettant à des personnages d'une si haute compétence et redoutant de trop engager sa responsabilité, vota la suppression du collecteur en mai 1903. Les mois suivants, le président proposait de porter l'emprunt à un million de livres pour faire face à de nouveaux travaux d'assainissement.

Ce fut grâce à un événement imprévu que la nouvelle combinaison échoua. M. Almagia refusa l'offre de compensation à lui faite par la Municipalité et demanda qu'on déduisit les 28100 livres du collecteur du montant des nouveaux travaux proposés par MM. Webb, Quélennec et le président de la Commission; cette demande fut rejetée et un comité, composé de MM. Abani, Ecoffier, Rothacker et Zouro, fut nommé pour étudier la question.

Ce comité fut d'avis de rejeter la suppression du collecteur et son rapport qui fut soumis à la Commission fut approuvé par celle-ci par 14 voix contre 7. De plus le comité de provision fut élu permanent pour veiller à l'exécution du collecteur et deux autres membres lui furent adjoints: MM. Stagni et Yehia Bey. Le comité ainsi formé élabore un nouveau rapport qui fut également approuvé par la Commission.

En dépit des notes de MM. James et Quélennec, de M. Webb et des Travaux Publics, en dépit du président et de plusieurs membres de la Commission, le comité avait triomphé. Le Gouvernement, bien qu'à contre-cœur et en se défendant de toute responsabilité en cas d'échec, approuva la décision Municipale et voilà comment, après mille péripéties, le collecteur fut construit.

Maintenant qu'il est terminé et qu'il fonctionne à souhait les conseillers municipaux qui n'ont pas de diplômes et qui l'ont néanmoins emporté sur les diplômés et les techniciens doivent sourire d'aise et se demander si les parohémiens sont indispensables à la conduite des affaires. C'est, comme on le voit, un précédent plutôt dangereux, mais à qui la faute!

Le Quai-Promenade

Depuis quelques jours l'entreprise pense activement le dallage de la route-promenade; les bordures des trottoirs sont posées sur un assis long parcoures et si les travaux marchent encore un mois ou deux avec cette rapidité, le public alexandrin pourra enfin se promener près de la mer. Il reste cependant beaucoup à faire pour rendre la promenade praticable. Si le bris-lames n'est pas construit, il faudra nécessairement jeter de gros blocs tout le long du mur du quai pour briser les vagues qui rencontraient une surface lisse et mi-circulaire s'élevaient bien au-dessus du parapet et déferlaient sur la route. Ces blocs serviront en même temps à protéger le mur contre la violence des vagues qui le désagrégeront un peu partout.

Les Egouts

Nous avons relaté dernièrement les tours d'inspection que M. Ralli fait dans la ville particulièrement aux marchés. C'est là une méthode excellente pour se rendre compte des abus et des mesures que réclame l'hygiène. M. Ralli a dû se rendre compte, au cours de ses tournées, qu'un des vices les plus regrettables de notre ville, c'est assurément le mauvais fonctionnement des égouts. Des odeurs pestilentielles s'en dégagent, surtout de ceux qui grillagent. Nous sommes étonnés de ce que la Municipalité n'adopte pas partout le système à syphon, installé dans certaines rues et qui, restant complètement dissimulé et ne laissant échapper aucun miasme, répond à toutes les exigences de l'hygiène et de l'esthétique.

La Ligue des Typographes

La ligue des typographes alexandrins a donné samedi soir au Casino du Mex une soirée dansante et dramatique au bénéfice de la caisse des secours mutuels de la société. Le succès a dépassé toutes les prévisions, grâce à l'intelligence et aux efforts du comité, grâce aussi à la complaisance de M. Serafini qui avait offert gracieusement son local et à l'aimable coopération de plusieurs amateurs dramatiques italiens et de la société artistique française. La fête s'est prolongée avec beaucoup d'entrain jusqu'à 6 heures du matin.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché présente de l'animation et une grande fermeté.

Les actions Crédit Foncier haussent de 822 à 824, l'Agricole de 14 3/16 à 14 5/16 acheteurs, et la Béhéra de 43 1/2 à 43 3/4.

Par contre la Banque Nationale réactionne légèrement de 27 7/8 à 27 13/16 l'ancienne et de 27 13/16 à 27 3/4 la nouvelle, et l'Investment de 11 1/2 à 11 5/16.

La reprise sur la Delta s'accroît de 27 15/16 à 28.

Les Etats sont demandés entre 1 3/32 et 1 1/8. On s'attend à une accoutumée de la hausse.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES
26 août
Pirée; 40 h., vap. hell. Vasilissa Olga, cap. Ciriadi, ton. 817, à Nanopolis.
Odessa et Suda; 1 j., vap. russe Reine Olga, cap. Indiff., ton. 2,479, à la Cie Russe.
Catane; 4 j. 3/4, vap. ital. Toro, cap. Spano, ton. 357, à Luxardo.

27 août
Barry; 16 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Dingwall, capitaine Griffiths, ton. 1,365, à Petaaly.
Glasgow; 14 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Coniston, cap. Wilson, ton. 2,137, à D. Ancona.
Blyth; 17 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Bylands, capitaine Weatherill, ton. 2,118, à Barber & Son.
Gènes et Messine; 63 h., vap. ital. Sirio, cap. Cavino, ton. 2,275, à la Cie Florio-Rabattini.
Londres et Malte; 3 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Avoca, cap. Croxon, ton. 903, à Tamvaco.
Chypre et Port-Saïd; 16 h., vap. ang. Bear, cap. Ganci, ton. 363, à Minotto.

28 août
Trieste et Brindisi; 60 h., v. autr. Semiramis, cap. Martinolich, ton. 2,444, au Lloyd Autrichien.
Manchester et Malte; 3 j. 1/2, v. ang. Roman Prince, c. Evans, ton. 1,221, à Grace & Co.

DÉPARTS
26 août
Syrie; vap. hell. Pany, cap. Catalanos.
Constantinople; vap. hell. Marie Reine, cap. Papalas.
Brindisi et Trieste; vap. autr. Imperatrix, cap. Ghezzi.
Marseille; vap. ital. Margarida, cap. Pace.
27 août
Mersine; vap. ang. Asouan, cap. Silvestri.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers
HOTEL COMPANY.

TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & AIN HELWAN
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA GENERAL WAREHOUSE CO. LD.
10, rue 224

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. L. D.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Saturday, 26th Aug. 1905.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
(Cable time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	POSTAL OFFICES.
	The Company's Offices.	H. M. H. M.
London	16	36
Liverpool	13	36
Manchester	23	—
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	44

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour nov. tal. 14 3/4 à —; plus bas pour nov. 14 11/16 à —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour nov.-déc.-jan. P.T. 60 — à —; plus bas pour nov.-déc.-jan. 59 25/40 à —.

Remarques
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)
Coton.—Malgré l'avant-bourse de Liverpool qui n'était guère encourageante, notre marché s'est tout d'un coup ranimé et après quelques affaires, la clôture a eu lieu en hausse: le ton est soutenu mais si nous n'avons pas un appui efficace, la faiblesse pourrait reprendre le dessus.

Graines de coton.—L'article a été de nouveau négligé et quelques offres de vente survenant inopinément ont suffi pour le faire fléchir.
Peves.—Marché nul et cours minimaux.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 26 août 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 10h. 15 a.m.)
Tal. 14 27/32 Livraisons Novembre
14 27/32 " Janvier
14 31/32 " Mars

Marché ferme
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars —
(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)
Tal. 14 27/32 Livraisons Novembre
14 27/32 " Janvier
14 31/32 " Mars

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

28 août 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)
Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 26 août: Soutenu
Tal. Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-MOYENNE FAUXOU

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

ARRIVÉES
26 août
Pirée; 40 h., vap. hell. Vasilissa Olga, cap. Ciriadi, ton. 817, à Nanopolis.
Odessa et Suda; 1 j., vap. russe Reine Olga, cap. Indiff., ton. 2,479, à la Cie Russe.
Catane; 4 j. 3/4, vap. ital. Toro, cap. Spano, ton. 357, à Luxardo.

27 août
Barry; 16 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Dingwall, capitaine Griffiths, ton. 1,365, à Petaaly.
Glasgow; 14 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Coniston, cap. Wilson, ton. 2,137, à D. Ancona.
Blyth; 17 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Bylands, capitaine Weatherill, ton. 2,118, à Barber & Son.
Gènes et Messine; 63 h., vap. ital. Sirio, cap. Cavino, ton. 2,275, à la Cie Florio-Rabattini.
Londres et Malte; 3 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Avoca, cap. Croxon, ton. 903, à Tamvaco.
Chypre et Port-Saïd; 16 h., vap. ang. Bear, cap. Ganci, ton. 363, à Minotto.

28 août
Trieste et Brindisi; 60 h., v. autr. Semiramis, cap. Martinolich, ton. 2,444, au Lloyd Autrichien.
Manchester et Malte; 3 j. 1/2, v. ang. Roman Prince, c. Evans, ton. 1,221, à Grace & Co.

DÉPARTS
26 août
Syrie; vap. hell. Pany, cap. Catalanos.
Constantinople; vap. hell. Marie Reine, cap. Papalas.
Brindisi et Trieste; vap. autr. Imperatrix, cap. Ghezzi.
Marseille; vap. ital. Margarida, cap. Pace.
27 août
Mersine; vap. ang. Asouan, cap. Silvestri.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers
HOTEL COMPANY.

TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & AIN HELWAN
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA GENERAL WAREHOUSE CO. LD.
10, rue 224

ARRIVAGES

des dimanche 27 et lundi 28 août 1905
Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

COTONS	CHANGES DE PRIX	BARQUE
Graines de coton... sacs	245	—
Bleu Saïd... "	60	—
Bleu Saïd... "	1219	—
Peves Saïd... "	632	—
Bleu Saïd... "	—	—
Orges... "	—	—
Mais... "	—	—
Lentilles... "	—	—
Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars	6,230,126	—
Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard.	3,615,278	—
Centres même jour en 1904:	—	—
BARQUES ET CHANGES DE PRIX	—	—
Coton... "	S/B 424	—
Graines de coton... "	sacs 2263	—
Bleu Saïd... "	137	—
Bleu Saïd... "	673	—
Peves Saïd... "	5102	—
Bleu Saïd... "	—	—
Orges... "	—	—
Mais... "	—	—
Lentilles... "	60	—
Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars	6,472,106	—
Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard.	3,580,370	—

CONTRATS (11 h. 55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal
Coton F.G.F.Br.
Novembre... Tal. 14 27/32 à —
Janvier... " 14 27/32 " —
Mars... " 14 31/32 " —

Graines de coton
N.D.J. — P.T. 59 25/40 à —
Peves Saïd
Sept.-Oct. — P.T. 125 — à 130 —

Graines de coton.—L'article a été de nouveau négligé et quelques offres de vente survenant inopinément ont suffi pour le faire fléchir.
Peves.—Marché nul et cours minimaux.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 26 août 1905.

Graines de coton.—L'article a été de nouveau négligé et quelques offres de vente survenant inopinément ont suffi pour le faire fléchir.
Peves.—Marché nul et cours minimaux.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 26 août 1905.

Graines de coton.—L'article a été de nouveau négligé et quelques offres de vente survenant inopinément ont suffi pour le faire fléchir.
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Bourse Khédiviale, le 26 août 1905.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Tuesday, August 22, 1905.

Consols a/o	90 1/2	90 1/2
Consols cash	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rgyptian 4 1/2 Unifed	105 1/2	106
4 1/2 State Do	103	105
3 1/2 Govern	103	103
3 1/2 Inscribed	98	100
4 1/2 Daira 1890	101	102
4 1/2 Unifed	90	102
French 3 1/2 Rentes	97	99
German 3 1/2 1891	88	99
Greek 5 1/2 1881	58	54
Italian 5 1/2 1881	104	—
Russian 4 1/2 Con. 1889	—	—
Japan 5 1/2 1903	101	—
United States 4 1/2 1903	134	138
Delta Bonds	28 1/2	185
Deferred	180	185
National Banks	97 1/2	88
Agricultural Banks	14 1/2	—
Preferred	94	—
3 1/2 Bonds	10	—
Delta Preference	13 1/2	—
Deferred	14	—
Delta Bonds	2 1/2	3
Daira Sagar 4 1/2 Deb	101	102
Salt & Soda	1	—
Egyptian Markets	—	—
Nile Valley	—	—
Sudan Mines	—	—
Egyptian Sudan Mines	—	—
Syndicate	1 1/2	—
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd	12 1/2	13 1/2
Un Res fully paid	—	—
Corporation of Western Egypt	—	—
United Africans	1 1/2	—
Egypt Invest & Agency	—	—
Egyptian Estates	—	—
Egypt Trust & Invest	—	—
Mysore Rents	5/	6/
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	1	—
Egypt Land & General Trust	—	—

Les prix raisonnables ont été pratiqués ce jour
COTONS
(BASSE-EGYPTE)
par Cantar
Damahour... De P.T. 195 à 270
Provence Gariach
Kaf-Say... De P.T. 265 à 310
Tantah... " 272 à 307
Provence Menouf
Memouf... De P.T. 240 à 277

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES
PREX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLES TICKET
Graines de coton Affi P.T. 55 — à P.T. —
Hauts-Egypte " " N.R. " "
Ble Saïd " " " " " "
Peves Saïd " " " " " "
" Fayoumi " " " " " "

ARRIVAGES
des dimanche 27 et lundi 28 août 1905
Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

COTONS	CHANGES DE PRIX	BARQUE
Graines de coton... sacs	245	—
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Bleu Saïd... "	1219	—
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Mais... "	—	—
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EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY	Working up Prices Aug. 11	Latest Prices Aug. 18
Central Egypt Exploration Corporation of W. Egypt.	1	1 1/2
Egypt Mines Explor. Synd.	13/6	12/6 13/6
Egyptian Options	—	—
Egypt Sudan Minerals	—	—
Egypt and Sudan Mining Synd.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2
Egypt Trust and Invest.	—	—
Nile Goldfields	—	—
Nile Valley Block B.	—	—
Nile Valley (New)	25/32	—
North Nile Valley	—	1 1/2 1 1/2
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd.	—	—
Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)	3/	1 1/2 1 1/2
Sudan Mines	—	—
Um Res Gold Mines	—	1 1/2 1 1/2
United African Explor.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2

Extérieur
Dépêches particulières du 26 août 1905
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS
LIVERPOOL
Coton: Etat de Marché.—En baisse
Disp.—P.G.F.: 7 13/16 (1/8 de baisse)
Futures Septembre: 7 34/64 (5/64 de baisse)

Graines de coton.—Calmes
Peves.—Ferme
HULL
Graines de coton.—Ferme
Peves.—Cours nominaux
LIVERPOOL
Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Graines de coton.—L'article a été de nouveau négligé et quelques offres de vente survenant inopinément ont suffi pour le faire fléchir.
Peves.—Marché nul et cours minimaux.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 26 août 1905.

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COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL
Futures oct.-nov. 5.80 (5 points de baisse)
jan.-fév. 5.84 (6 points de baisse)
Disponible 5.83 (2 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK
Middleland Upland 11.15 (sans changement)
Futures oct.: 10.98 (9 points de hausse)
jan.: 11.08 (8 points de hausse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 9,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 8,300

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de septembre 1904			
Da	Coton	Graines de coton	Fèves
1, S/B	245	Ar. 1,918	sacs 2,752
2, " "	243	" 1,910	" 2,954
3, " "	360	" 1,315	" 471
4, " "	194	" 518	" 2,572
5, " "	573	" 3,627	" 1,985
6, " "	479	" 3,705	" 1,925
7, " "	330	" 1,859	" 561
8, " "	356	" 2,087	" 900
9, " "	508	" 2,234	" 41
10, " "	463	" 5,379	" 5,120
11, " "	635	" 2,720	" 3,568
12, " "	522	" 4,094	" 2,980
13, " "	1,043	" 4,385	" 2,568
14, " "	545	" 3,616	" 3,068
15, " "	793	" 5,549	" 843
16, " "	1,110	" 4,500	" —
17, " "	1,236	" 5,938	" 821
18, " "	1,237	" 5,593	" 150
19, " "	960	" 6,553	" 42
20, " "	683	" 3,367	" 609
21, " "	774	" 8,125	" 5,850
22, " "	1,757	" 5,900	" 2,040
23, " "	1,107	" 8,914	" 620
24, " "	2,636	" 9,815	" 417
25, " "	1,559	" 4,143	" 818
26, " "	1,521	" 6,438	" 2,588
27, " "	2,173	" 8,583	" 1,580
28, " "	2,273	" 12,439	" 252
29, " "	2,917	" 11,145	" —
30, " "	2,123	" 13,925	" 720
S/B	31,285	Ar. 160,985	Sacs 48,578

CANADA'S WEALTH.

A note of warning as to the Englishman's neglected opportunities in the North-West of Canada is struck by the Special Commissioner of "The Standard," who, writing from Edmonton, Alberta Province, says:—Slaves and Tentons are being drawn into the North-West in great numbers this year, as in other years, and the tide of English immigration of the right kind is still so sluggish that it is possible Englishmen will find themselves forestalled in this part of their unknown and—by the majority of them—unappreciated heritage.

What I wish to do now, however, is to tell of a region which is available for English emigration, and to which others will assuredly be brought if the opportunity of effective British occupation and ownership be missed. Not political occupation, for that already exists, and will continue as long as the Dominion remains an integral part of the realm; but actual occupation in the sense that the soil is owned and tilled by men of English blood, who will raise English families upon it, and build up distinctively English communities. That is the ideal we would all like to see realized in the unoccupied areas of Empire; and hence this note of warning, based on a study of immigration statistics and on observation of Slavonic and Teutonic communities of peasant proprietors now in the North-West, and still daily pouring into the country for purposes of settlement. If the Englishman does not come into the region, the German, the Galician, the Russian will come—indeed, now coming, fishing—though blamelessly and because of English apathy and want of enterprise—our inheritance from us.

The area of which the little town of Edmonton is the centre, lies in the extreme north-west of Canada—the Farther North West, as it may be called. It is a continuation of the valley of the North Saskatchewan. Edmonton is the prospective capital of the newly autonomous province of Alberta. On the east, for some hundreds of miles, are the rich valley lands of the Saskatchewan; and about these the reader already knows something from the articles descriptive of my search for a homestead. For about fifty miles to the south, and also to the north and eastward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, is a tract of rich black soil, which is known to be as good as that of the wheat belt of Manitoba and the Plains of Regina. Away to the north lies the vast and, as yet, but partially explored basin of the Mackenzie. What the soil may be worth in this farther region remains to be demonstrated. It is as certain as such things can be that within a radius of fifty miles from Edmonton, in any direction, there is land which is as good as any to be found east of the Rockies. Without posing as an expert in such matters, it may be said that I have been long enough in Canada to know the difference between good land and bad—to be able to distinguish at a glance land of the kind on which mammoth crops are grown and that which would not support a goat. The soil in the Edmonton district is of the first order.

The good land of the Edmonton region begins from the south at the Red Deer River, that which lies between Red Deer and Calgary being better suited for cattle and sheep runs. At Red Deer, by the way, is a farm which bears the name of an historic scholastic town—Berkhamsted, about thirty miles on the north road from London. At Berkhamsted a school has existed since medieval times. Under Dr. T. C. Fry, formerly of Cheltenham, it has been rebuilt, reorganised, and newly equipped, and it is now taking rank as one of the foremost educational institutions in England. I make this digression because here at Red Deer—over five thousand miles from the ancient and picturesque little Hertfordshire town—there is an extensive "fixed" farm, owned by him and managed for him, where Berkhamsted boys come to fit themselves for Colonial life. Dr. Fry's idea seems to be that in every school there are some lads who, for diverse reasons, are better suited for Colonial life than for more conventional or exacting careers, and that it is an advantage for such as these to graduate, so to speak, on a Colonial farm which is linked with the organisation of a home school rather than to be sent out by parents to take their chance. Hence the establishment at Red Deer. It is not on grain alone that the North stakes its hopes for the future, though here there are great possibilities, as anyone can see who will consider this article in relation to the efforts of the scientists to evolve an earlier ripening variety of wheat. It is essentially an area for "mixed" farming. Hog raising is already an important industry. Cattle and sheep do well. There is bushland in abundance—in superabundance, perhaps, when one thinks of the severe labour involved in clearing the ground and tearing out the stumps. But the timber is not large. Many of the trees are of the girth of clothes props, and there are large tracts of willow bush which can easily be burnt off. At any rate there is bountiful supply of timber for log housebuilding and fuel; and in this respect the region has an advantage over any home-steading land west of the Third Meridian, where, we have to go twenty miles or more before enough wood can be obtained to cook a prairie chicken.

And Nature, ever lavish, has furnished the Edmonton country with natural gas and illuminable coal, which lies just under the prairie and crops out in the ravine of the Saskatchewan. To get tolerable coal now all one has to do is to back a wagon against the side of the ravine and shovel the fuel out of the earth.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners
Served on the Terrace.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M.

DELICIOUS SITUATION - SEA BREEZES

JAPAN'S NEW MORAL EDUCATION.

Certain obvious facts of present-day life are forcing parents, educators, and statesmen to consideration of the place of ethical instruction in State-supported schools, says the Boston "Transcript." The modern man, with all his passion for social betterment, his increased knowledge of the world in which he lives, his added leisure from toil, and his increased wealth, is not proving so loyal to ideals of conduct as could be wished. The Decalogue, not to mention the Sermon on the Mount, seems to be an excellent thing for children to know and obey still; and the question is insistent now as to whether Church, school, and the home, but especially the school, are bringing to bear effectively upon the youth of to-day those ethical principles which are as permanent as humanity itself.

Possibly, as in no many other things, we may have to turn to Japan for light on how to do our duty. There the wisest of men in authority, including the Emperor, no doubt, have realised that the present era, with its disintegration of religious belief, is a particularly critical time; that however much the Confucian ethic has done in the past, it cannot be a solid foundation for the future.

In consequence Japan's department of education has begun to issue moral text-books for use by the pupils of the schools, and those for elementary grades which have been in use during the past year, on the whole, have been generally approved, such criticism as has come being chiefly that of some of the older and more conservative statesmen, who dislike emphasis on the rights of the individual, his duty to cultivate self-reliance and self-respect and independence of spirit. To these champions of the elder régime such teaching seems to militate against unquestioning loyalty to the Emperor, filial piety, and unquestioning patriotism.

"Not so," reply the supporters of the new teaching, based on utilitarian conceptions of morals; "we do insist on all that Japan hitherto has deemed highest, but we add to it now that principle of individualism which the Occident has stood for, that right of the individual as over against the many, that private initiative and that self-reliance which have made the Occidental man so powerful and so creative." Hence the code set forth in this series of books is one of balanced thought on altruism and egoism, loyalty to the throne and liberty of the subject, etc.; and if continued in use and the permanent standard of the Japan of the future, they will show that in another most important sphere of life Occidental standards have attained complete recognition by far-sighted, public-spirited Orientals.

Of course, the advantage which a nation like Germany or Japan, with authority centralised, has over England in a matter like this is its power to impose on the entire school system of the nation the fruit of the deliberations of experts. We have spasms of virtue, and start commissions of educators to work on schemes of teaching ethics to our children—and what comes of it! But here a plan is perfected and at work in every primary school in Japan, with every child getting, in language that is said to be a model for conciseness and simplicity, wisdom on such themes as civility, sincerity, economy, filial piety, politeness, self-dependence and self-support, work, patience, pity for animals, kindness, benevolence, the public good, home, masters and servants, public health, the Emperor and duties of subjects to him, diligence in study, etc. Illustrations from history, ancient and modern, Japanese and American and European, illuminate and enliven the homilies as incidents from actual life always do; and proverb and wise sayings—Oriental and Occidental—supplement the homily adorned by biography.

Moreover, now and again the compilers of the books have drawn for students portraits of ideal Japanese. Will it be for naught that thousands of children come to think thus of what a "good Japanese" is? "A good Japanese is one who fulfils all his duties to his parents, brothers and sisters, and relations; who never forgets the veneration due to his ancestors; who, as a master, is kind and considerate to his servants; who, as a servant, is faithful to his master. He will never forget benefits conferred on him. He will act straightforwardly in all things, scrupulously observing his agreements, acting in a generous and large-minded way to others; he will be kindly and charitable, a respecter of what is right, and full of compassion for the unfortunate; holding in high esteem public order; devising schemes for furthering the progress of society, and careful not to be guilty of any impropriety even in his dealings with foreigners. A good Japanese develops his physical powers, stores his mind with useful knowledge; cultivates valour, endurance, self-control, moderation, modesty, and self-examination; ever bears in mind what is required of him in work, business, competition, and money-making, and how men's trust is to be won. He forms useful habits; he practises virtue; he applies his mind to the practical application of learning; he devises measures for self-development and continual progress. A good Japanese thinks highly of his country, and by the culture of a spirit of loyalty and patriotism strives to fulfil all the obligations of a good citizen. In this manner should we develop our own personality, raise families, and do all that is required of us to benefit the world and our fellow men."

The practical question is whether we are not likely to be left behind by our friends the Japanese in the great duty and privilege of education of twentieth-century citizens.

GERMANS IN MADEIRA.

The other week Lord Percy informed Mr. Lawrence that the Government is aware of the concessions lately granted to German subjects in Madeira, whereby British trade is endangered, and is in communication with the Portuguese Government on the matter. This information would have been more valuable but for the fact that rather more than a year ago Lord Percy returned the same answer to a similar question from Sir Walter Foster, who had been staying on the island and knew the state of affairs. The intervention of our Minister at Lisbon was sufficient to prevent the German syndicates from obtaining a concession for the supply of water to the town of Funchal, and consequently to all the shipping. But the expropriation clause in the sanatorium concession still remains, and the syndicate continues to import building material and furniture for a sanatorium which is no sanatorium at all but a first-class hotel, and strenuous efforts are being made at Lisbon, by methods which are said to be exceedingly agreeable to poor politicians, to obtain the right to erect a casino on a scale that would not be excessive at Monte Carlo, and to legalise gambling. One move in the game is distinctly neat. Last season the German syndicate acquired the lease of the old Casino, which has two or three years to run, and closed down the establishment. Then they went about provoking public opinion on the matter, and everybody said how dull the place was without a little quiet gambling.

The question is not merely a question of trade. British merchants in Madeira do not object to German competition unless the competitors have such unfair advantages as the sanatorium concession grants. But the syndicate is rapidly acquiring large trading interests, and is able to import duty free furniture for which the British hotel-keepers have to pay duties amounting to about £100 a ton. The expropriation clause enables it to buy whatever land it requires, and though our Minister has been assured that no land held by British subjects will be expropriated it is now endeavouring to expropriate a parcel of land near the heart of Funchal, held by Messrs. W. and A. Reid, the hotel proprietors. The syndicate refused to buy this land when it was in the open market; now it claims the right to buy the property, which cost £7,000, for the erection of a sanatorium for the consumptive poor of Germany. It is not quite usual to place such institutions in the centre of populous towns. Our Minister should be instructed to oppose this act of injustice most vigorously. The Germans would never have thought of acquiring the land if they had not wished to deal a blow at Messrs. Reid's business. It is quite evident that, as the interests of the syndicate increase, it will come more and more frequently into friction with local British residents, and will be backed heartily by the German Government, which is not indifferent to the strategic importance of Madeira's position, within a few hours' steaming from Gibraltar. In this respect German policy is unalterable. Here we have the story of German methods in Samoa, Venezuela, China, Turkey, and Morocco all over again. First the acquisition of apparently small concessions; then terrorism exerted over a weak Government; finally the assertion of rights including, if possible, the right of occupation. The Germans in Madeira state openly that they mean to drive the English traders out of the island by means of these concessions. If they should succeed it will require no great effort of prophecy to foresee the time when the Portuguese will follow the English.

It is essential that on two points our Government should stand firm. The concession which grants the right of free importation and of expropriation must be withdrawn, and no gambling concession must be granted. Already the Lisbon Government has stated that it will cancel the concession if it can be proved that the trading company has acquired the rights of the Sanatorium company. Now, the concession was acquired by a certain German Prince, who stands high in the Emperor's favor. He sold his rights for £30,000 to the Madeira Sanatorium Vorbereitungs Gesellschaft, which has a capital of £40,000. It was this company, nominally, which built the Kurhaus St. Anna, 1,200 feet above the sea, on one of the finest sites of Madeira, but it is controlled by the Madeira Aktien Gesellschaft, which now has a capital of £300,000, and has taken over a large proportion of the rights and responsibilities of the smaller concern. Indeed it was this large company which lately issued invitations for the laying of the foundation-stone of a second sanatorium which is going to be built in the hills. Whether this will retain its character after the foundation-stone has been laid, or whether the proprietors think that they really must do something in return for the concession, is not yet apparent. Though the two companies have different offices in Berlin they are managed and directed by the same people, and their intimate connection should not be difficult to prove. In that connection lies the ground for cancelling privileges which were only granted in behalf of the consumptives of Germany, through the kindly influence of the Queen of Portugal, and were not meant to be used for trading purposes at all. As a fact the proprietors of the Kurhaus St. Anna ought to pay the Portuguese Government a sum considerably exceeding £10,000 for duties on furniture alone. It is a singular fact that a distinguished German philanthropist, and an expert in sectorial matters, has resigned his position on the board of the smaller company owing to the discovery that the Kurhaus is no more and no less than an hotel run on commercial lines.

The concession has not been submitted to the Cortes, nor have its terms been published. On this count, therefore, its legality is doubtful. We understand that a year ago our Minister in Lisbon could not get a copy, but he does not

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 18th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Kharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co.,

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,

Secretary for Egypt.

need a copy. All he needs to do is to insist that the term sanatorium shall be rigidly applied, and that nothing in the nature of a fraud on the Portuguese public shall enable German traders to compete on favorable terms against our own, nor to expropriate their best ground on the plea of building sanatoria which are really hotels. The water scheme was a direct bid for power, and so is the gambling scheme; but the German designs will fall to the ground if the Foreign Office insists on fair play and no favor.

TRAINING OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Army Council has ordered that every effort is to be made to train in musketry by the earliest possible date all infantry recruits at depots, or home battalions whose linked battalions are stationed in or going out to India during the coming troping season, and who would in respect to age and service be eligible for service in that country. These conditions are that a man shall be at least twenty years of age, have six months' service, shall have completed his drills and recruits' musketry course. This troping season finds drafts no better off than they were five years ago. As usual the home battalions will be left, like the proverbial "squeezed lemons," despite Mr. Arnold Forster's great schemes of reformation, in which no body believes except himself.

A CRUISER'S FATE.

The superannuated cruiser *Fearless* has been having a sad time of it. She was sold by the Admiralty to be broken up, and she seems to have made a bid for life by breaking adrift in St. George's Channel. The steamship *Ardola* volunteered, so to speak, for police duty, and towed her out to Holyhead; but when it came to her owner paying for that service, there was more trouble. She was arrested by a Custom House officer, on a writ issued by the Admiralty Court, and so in her old age became security for a salvage debt. The *Fearless*, if ships have souls, must have been devoutly grateful to the owner's master, who ignored the Custom House man and took her on to Rayi for exhibition to seaside Britons. But she was never exhibited. On Saturday the Admiralty Court issued a writ of attachment against both owner and master, of whom the former has left her quite in the lurch, sailing away in a yacht which cannot be heard of. He is to pay £50 or go to goal for one month; he is also to pay the salvage debt or lose her; and there is little hope that in any case the *Fearless* will escape the fate ordained her by an ungrateful country. A shorter shrift had been more merciful.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Mon. 24. Max. Prince's Restaurant des Bains. Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Alhambra. Italian company in *Trappist dell'Anima*. 9.15 p.m.
Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh. 9.30 p.m.
Theatre of Varieties (ex-Ciccolani). 9.30 p.m.

Wed. 30. Total Solar Eclipse. 2.59 to 5.12 p.m.

CAIRO.

August.
Mon. 23. Bobekish Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. English Troupe. 9.30 p.m.

Tues. 29. Cairo Citadel. Dramatic Performance. 9 p.m.
Bobekish Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Wed. 30. Total Solar Eclipse. 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

September.
Fri. 1. Bobekish Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

COTTON INDUSTRY OF BRITISH INDIA.

We have frequently directed attention to the progress of the cotton industry in the Far East, and especially in Japan and China, and have indicated that Lancashire manufacturers should keep themselves informed regarding the developments which are taking place. Probably, from their point of view, what is being done in British India is of greater importance, as the competition thereby produced will be more directly felt. From a report received at the Board of Trade from the India Office we learn that for the official year ending March 31, 1904, there were in India 304 cotton mills, containing 46,421 looms and 5,213,344 spindles. Of this number, 113 were exclusively spinning-mills, three were exclusively weaving-mills, and in 86 both spinning and weaving were carried on. A daily average of 186,371 persons was employed—viz., 118,640 men, 36,737 women, 13,159 young persons, and 11,735 children. Nine of these 304 mills, with 171,960 spindles and 1,865 looms, were closed throughout the year. The aggregate of the nominal capital and debentures invested in the mills is estimated to be slightly in excess of 200 millions of rupees, and of this, 158 millions of rupees, or 10,500,000, is paid up. The Bombay Presidency possesses 69 per cent. of the mills, 70 per cent. of the spindles, and 76 per cent. of the looms. In the native states and French territory there are 19 mills, with 3,304 looms and 367,902 spindles. Only 33 of the mills are owned otherwise than by joint-stock companies. The industry dates from 1851, when the first mill was started. In the last 20 years the number of mills has increased by 153 per cent., and their working capacity has proportionately augmented, the number of looms having increased by 182 per cent., and of spindles by 156 per cent.

The great decline in 1900-1901 was due partly to the drought in India, which impaired the purchasing power of the people, and at the same time raised the price of the raw material. A noticeable fact is the continued increase in the production of yarn of counts higher than No. 30, which is as much as 100,000,000 lb., being 18 per cent. of the whole production. Using Egyptian and other imported cotton, the Bombay mills are now spinning in appreciable quantity yarns of No. 40 and upwards. The production of the finest yarns—Nos. 31 to 40—increased last year to about 16,250,000 lb., from less than 12,900,000 lb. in the two preceding years and 11,000,000 lb. in 1900-1.

The weaving-mills were less affected than the spinning-mills by the high price of raw cotton in 1903-4, for there was a considerable advance in the price of cloth, and both the home and the foreign demand was good. The production last year, therefore, increased by about 12½ per cent. Weaving is concentrated in the Bombay mills to an even greater degree than spinning, the mills of that province producing about 96 per cent. of the whole quantity woven in British India. Madras and the United Provinces each produce about 4 per cent., and the Central Provinces 6 per cent. of the whole. The goods woven are mainly grey (unbleached) goods, these representing 80 per cent. of the whole production.—"Engineering."

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AND IF NOT SUPPLIED

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DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

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CAIRO.

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and Outfitters.

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COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS;
SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND
TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS,
SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Ayre's Central

Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best
English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1
A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business
in this Department a new Show-
room has been fitted up where better
attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of
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facture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, DRILLS,
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All garments cut by experienced
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GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in
Crepe de Chene Ties,
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Shirts and Pyjamas in great
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Special Attention paid to Shirts
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CEYLON FLANNELS.

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RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,
STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND & WALL)
FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,
Cairo & Alexandria.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For HULL, by the S.S. "Glo," sailed on the 23rd August:

Behrend & Co.,	617 tons cotton seed
N. E. Tawadco,	693 "
Barker & Co.,	696 "
Th. Ghinghis et fils,	840 "
E. Ghilini,	60 bales hide cuttings
Mohr & Fendler,	50 bales cotton
Botton Bortolotti,	46 "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	50 "
	146 bales cotton

Pour MESSINE et GENÈVE, par le bateau Italien "Teba," parti le 24 août:

POUR DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Sucrier, 150 sacs, sucre (Bengali)	
El. Pahfah, 10 sacs fèves (Gabbè)	
Griva frères, 500 sacs gomme (New-York)	
Z. Zayan, 46 colis vieux cuivre (Naples)	
1st. Mafalda, 25 balles papier (Livourne)	
Divers, 51 colis divers	

POUR GENÈVE

M. L. Carasso, 6 fardes gomme	
Bechara, 1 cais. couleurs	
J. Planta & Co.,	115 balles coton
Poel & Co.,	50 "
Schmid & Co.,	18 "
F. C. Baines & Co.,	123 "
G. Franger & Co.,	31 "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	31 "
E. Mallison & Co.,	62 "
	430 balles coton

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, August 26, 12.30 p.m.

Sales of the day	4,000
of which Egyptian	200
American (new crop) Maise Spot	5/04
per cental	
Amer. futures (Sept.-Oct.)	5.75
(Jan.-Feb.)	5.85
American Middling	5.85
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Sept.)	7 34/64
" " " " (Oct.)	7 30/64
" " " " (Nov.)	7 31/64
" " " " (Dec.)	7 31/64
" " " " (Jan.)	7 34/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.	6 1/16
" " " " good fair	7 1/16
" " " " good	8 5/16
" " " " fully good fair	7 13/16
Egyptian Sadi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)	32.6
Cotton Weekly total sales	27,000
" On speculation	250
" For export	750
" Forwarded to consumers	56,000
" Total Import	70,000
" Actual export	16,000
" Stock	730,000
" East India afloat	13,000
" American afloat	80,000
Egyptian Cotton on speculation	50
" Weekly sales	2,900
" Stock	40,000
" Forwarded to consumers	7,500
" Actual Export	5,500
" Import	11,000

New-York, August 26.

Spot Cotton	11.15
American Futures (September)	10.76
" (October)	10.93
" (January)	11.08
" (February)	11.13
Cable transfers	dol. 4.86 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

American futures (September-October)	5.78
--------------------------------------	------

LONDON, August 26.

Private discount (3 month bills)	2 1/2
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)	28 10/16
Consols (September)	90
Rio Tinto	67
Rand Mines New	8
Egyptian Unified	105
" Railway	105
" Domain	104
Ottoman Detente	104 1/2
Turkish Unified	90
Italian Rents 4 1/2	104
Ottoman Bank	13
National Bank of Egypt	98
Daira Sanieh	101 1/2
New Deers	28
Greek 4 1/2	54
Greek 4 1/2	43 1/2
Chartered of S. Africa	1 13/16
Agricultural Bank	14
New Egyptians	1
Nile Valley Gold Mine	New
The Western Ocean Corporation 1/2 premium	
Delta Light (Bourse shares)	13 1/2 to 13 3/4
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Aug.)	5 8/16 steady
German Beet Sugar (August)	9 0/2

PARIS, August 26

Lots Turcs	132
Credit Lyonnais	1185
Ottoman Bank	595
Chagos on London	28.17
Sugar White No. 3 (August)	25 1/2
Credit Foncier Egyptien	324
Banque d'Athènes	129
Land Bank of Egypt	238

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 26 août 1905

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 1/2 %	Fr. 99 75
Actions de Suez	
Lote Turc	181 50
Turc Unifié	91 80
Daira Sanieh Unifiée	107 30
Daira Sanieh	102 30
Credit Foncier Egyptien	
Extérieur espagnol	91 50
Obi. Banque Nat. de Grèce	
Rentes d'Athènes, nouvelles	
actions	
Metropolitain	
Rente consolidée	87 90
Sonowice	
Change sur Londres	25 17
Sucre No. 3 disponible	
Sucre No. 3 livrable le 1 de Mars	

LONDON

Consolidated	5 90 1/2
London & Lancashire	24
London & Lancashire	24

NOLIS

COÛTS DE TRANSPORT

DESTINATION	COÛT
Céréalas Shgs. 1/6	h -
Fourrages " 9/6	" -
Graines de coton " 7/6	" -
Oignons " 1/6	h -
Céréalas Shgs. 1/6	h -
Fourrages " 7/6	" -
Graines de coton " 8/6	" -
Oignons " 1/6	h -

PORTS DIRECTS

Graines de coton Shgs. 9/6	h 9/6
Céréalas " 1/9	h 2/6

LIVERPOOL

Coton Shgs. 11/6	h -
Céréalas " 1/3	h -
Fourrages " 5/6	" -
Graines de coton " 6/6	" -
Oignons " 1/6	h -

CONTREBOUT

Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr.	10
" (Nantes) "	10
Pavés "	10
Oignons "	10

MARSEILLE

Pavés Fr. 7	h 8
Graines de coton "	7 h 8

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise	
Gènes Marseille Fr. 2	
Barcelone 2.50	
Le Havre 2.50	
Dunkerque 2.50	
Anvers 2	
Hambourg 20	h 22.50
St. Pétersbourg 25	
New-York 25	
Bombay 30	

Alexandria, le 24 août 1905

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.

ETABLISSEMENT VERTU DU FIRMEN
DE S.A. LE KHEDEVE
EN DATE DU 15 FEVRIER 1880.

AVIS A MESSIEURS
LES ACTIONNAIRES ET PORTEURS
DE PARTS DE FONDATION.

Par décision de l'Assemblée Générale du 8 Juillet 1905 le Capital du Crédit Foncier Egyptien a été porté de 100 millions de Francs en 54,000,000 à 200 millions de Francs en 108,000,000, par la création de 200,000 Actions de 500 francs en 108,000,000 de 193 francs en 108,000,000, qui, sous réserve de l'exercice des droits de préférence attribués par l'article 4 des Statuts aux porteurs des Actions anciennes et des Parts de fondation, seront remises à la Société Egyptienne de la Daira Sanieh en paiement partiel de la cession de ses créances sur les acquéreurs de ses terrains.

Ces droits de préférence ont été réservés au prix de 810 francs par action de 500 francs libérée de quart (soit en déduisant les 375 francs restant à appeler, 435 francs, prix convenu avec la Société Egyptienne de la Daira Sanieh), jouissance du 1er Novembre 1905, savoir:

(a) A concurrence de 100,000 actions aux porteurs des Actions anciennes dans la proportion des titres possédés par eux, soit à raison d'une action nouvelle pour deux actions anciennes, sans attribution de fraction;

(b) A concurrence de 100,000 actions aux porteurs des parts de fondation dans la proportion des titres possédés par eux, soit à raison de 50 Actions nouvelles pour une part de fondation ou 5 actions nouvelles par dixième de part de fondation.

Le prix à verser, fixé, ainsi qu'il est dit plus haut, à 810 francs, moins 375 francs restant à appeler, soit net 435 francs est payable comme suit:

France 125, — au moment de la demande, France 310, — du 25 au 30 Septembre 1905.

Si ce versement n'est pas effectué à la date du 30 Septembre 1905, le Crédit Foncier pourra, à son choix, soit user des droits spéciaux par les articles 6, 7 et 8 des Statuts, soit rembourser le premier versement de 125 francs.

Les demandes seront admises sur présentation des Actions du 20 au 31 Août inclusivement.

AN SIÈGE SOCIAL AU CAIRE, A ALEXANDRIE AU CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, A PARIS ... à la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, à la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial.

A BRUXELLES à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, à la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts.

A ANVERS ... à la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts.

A GENEVE ... à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Les Parts de Fondation devront être déposées dans les mêmes délais pour l'exercice du droit de souscription:

AN SIÈGE SOCIAL AU CAIRE, AN CRÉDIT LYONNAIS A ALEXANDRIE, A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas A BRUXELLES, A la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts A GENEVE.

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Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, urticaria, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humors, skin rashes, etc. also prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious diseases generally. Its cooling properties greatly relieve itching, redness and swelling in cases of pimples, spots, etc. In the Toilette it is used by the French and other nations.

7/19, rue Alexandre.

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MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.
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Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Behara, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh, Charkieh and Galloubieh through service for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helwan Railway. The Company has 70 stations opened for public Telegraph Service, in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. For time tables, tariffs and information apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damahour, Tantah or Zagazig. 21416 31-12-905

	A.M.	(HELOUAN BRANCH.)										P.M.			
Hel-el-Leuk ... Dep.	6.30	8.45	9.10	10.10	12.5	1.30	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.35	8.40	10.10	12.30	
Helouan ... Arr.	7.7	8.45	9.47	10.54	12.40	1.55	3.55	4.57	5.52	6.58	8	9.35	10.48	1.10	
Helouan ... Dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.15	10.15	12.5	1.30	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.35	8.40	10.10	12.30
Hel-el-Leuk ... Arr.	7.10	8.28	8.55	9.50	10.58	12.48	1.58	4	4.55	5.58	6.55	8.59	10.32	11.53	

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The Egyptian Engineering Stores.
MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA.
Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for
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Messrs. GALLOWAYS, LTD., Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World.
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PIGNET & Co., Lyons.—French Steam Engines.
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LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.
R. S. HINDLEY, Barton, Dorset.—Vertical Engines and Boilers, specially designed for driving Electric Dynamoes & Centrifugal Pumps, etc., etc.
HILLAIET HUGUOT, Paris.—Electricians.
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R. F. & B. TURNER, LTD., Ipswich.—Flour Mills.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR
MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS.)
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